lying closed a fairly large number of them were closed after the announcement of the new textile policy in June, 1985;

(b) if so to what extent such large number of closures were as a. result of that policy; and

(c) how Government would justify the success of the new textile policy yis-a-vis revival in demand, fall in prices, increase in employment, increase in per capita cloth consumption, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The closure of textile mills is indicative of a structural transformation in the textile industry;

*(c)* During the last 3 years of the Policy, the textile industry as a whole has shown improvement in terms of production as well as exports. In terms of index number of wholesale prices, mill cotton cloth has shown only a marginal increase from May, 1985 to May, 1988 whereas nylon | terene and mixed cloth actually declined. The per capita consumption of textiles in the household sector which was 13.83 metres in 1984 was estimated at 17.16 metres in 1987. So far as employment is concerned, while the work force in the organised sector of the textile industry has come down it is estimated to have increased in the decentralised sector.

**Special entry permit sytem in North Eastern Region**

3405. DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased, to state the reasons for non-lifting of Special Entry Permit System clamped in North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Various factors like priority to the International border, general law and order situation, sensitivity of the State and presence of insurgent elements etc. are the reasons for not lifting the Special Entry Permit System enforced in North Eastern region.

**Closure of Calico group of Mills**

3406. IDR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased'to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Calico Group have urtauthorisedly and without compensation and salaries to its workers have closed down iKalol Mill areported in Loksatte of 11th October, 1987 and if so, what steps have been taken to safeguard interests of the workers;

(b) wetehhr Calico Gruop is financed by consortium of Central Government banks and has been making profits due to the subsidies paid by the Centre, direct and indirect; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over the assets of Calico Group Mills in order to suitably com pensate the harassed labourers of their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) According to available information, the Kalol Ltd., Kalol of the Calico Group, closed down from 6-10-87 due to shortage of working capital leading to disconnection of power supply due to non-payment of electricity bills. The matter of right of the workers to receive their dues is pending in the Court.

(b) A short term rehabilitation package for holding on operations" until August, 1988 had been agreed

amongst the participating institutions banks for the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company Ltd. under Gujarat Government guarantee. The unit had suffered cash losses of Rs. 272 98 lakhs in 1986-87, before interet and depreciation. It does not receive any Central Government subsidy.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

**रुग्ण एककों में बैंकों द्वारा धन लगाया जाना**

3407. **श्री अश्विनी कुमार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच कि अनेक बड़े और मझौले उद्योगों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रुग्ण एकक घोषित कर दिया गया है और उनमें उत्पादन बन्द हो गया है, यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार से बन्द पड़े रुग्ण एककों में बैंकों तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने कितना धन लगाया है और इन उद्योगों की ओर कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ग) उन रुग्ण एककों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बकाया ऋणों को बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया गया है तथा इस प्रकार के प्रत्येक उद्योग का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुवर्डो फेलेरियो) :** (क) और (ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार रुग्ण एककों की संख्या और गत तीन वर्षों से उनके नाम बकाया ऋण राशि से संबंधित आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

| | एककों की संख्या | बकाया ऋण राशि |
|---|---|---|
| **दिसम्बर 1985 की स्थिति :** | | |
| बड़े रुग्ण एकक . . . . . | 637 | 2980.24 |
| लघु उद्योग रुग्ण एकक . . . | 117783 | 1070.67 |
| **दिसम्बर 1986 की स्थिति :** | | |
| बड़े रुग्ण एकक . . . . | 714 | 3287.02 |
| लघु उद्योग रुग्ण एकक . . . . | 145776 | 1306.10 |
| **जून 1987 की स्थिति :** | | |
| गैर लघु उद्योग रुग्ण एकक . . . . | 1057 | 2680.44 |
| लघु उद्योग रुग्ण एकक . . . . | 158226 | 1542.25 |

टिप्पणी : दिसम्बर 1985 और दिसम्बर 1986 को समाप्त अवधि के लिये बड़े एकक वे एकक माने गये हैं, जिन्हें संपूर्ण बैंकिंग प्रणाली से अलग-अलग कुल एक करोड़ रुपये या अधिक रुपये की ऋण सीमा प्राप्त है । लेकिन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने जून 1987 को समाप्त अवधि के लिये अपनी विवरणियों में रुग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनी (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम 1985 के प्रावधानों में की गई गैर लघु उद्योग रुग्ण एककों की परिभाषा को माना है ।